

"But," he added, looking at Snelby and the committee, "the government of the Emperor is not in need of such additional force. The empfie is now at peace with all the world, Juarez himself having left the country."

"Permit me to suggest." said Shelby.

that the empire will have need of every

soldier we offer it. The French army will not remain permanently in Mexico. It is

not the purpose, if I understand the post-

tion, of the French Emperor to keep an army here any longer than is absolutely

"When the necessity for the French

army to remain no longer exists," replied the Minister of War, "what need shall

the expression on the faces of the Mexi-

can generals present showed plainly that

they regarded the query as a clincher.

But old Joe Shelby was equal to the

he said. "Mexico is republican and given

to revolution. Juarez will receive the

moral and material support of republican

cessity will then quickly arise."

have for the army you offer?

emergency.

SOUTHERNERS IN

TRUE STORY OF THE CONFEDE-

WITH MAXIMILIAN INTERVIEW

Graphically Described-A Newspaper Issued There-Chivalry of a Confederate Officer.

(Philadelphia Times.)

The true story of the Confederates in exico has never been told, except in the fragments, such as personal inclents, adventures, and bits of local hisintimately connected with the great began crumbling away, for the onets behind it. Davis was in the ngeon at Fortress Monroc, his armier d ceased fighting, and the Confederacy

generals, Governors, senators. But y had come as individuals, in twos, His party had come away, and had fought their stain themselves, and their horses. On everal occasions they had thrashed some fexican bands who had dared to opose them. On nearing the capital they ficers of whom demanded to know who elby rode forward and explained. On shelly rode forward and explained. One of the officers could speak English, and soon it was known by the Frenchmen that they were a body of Lee's veterans could to offer their services to the em-They were received cordially and conducted to the city. The commandant of the post, learing that they had no

There were already some 2,000 Confede the worst should they fall into the hands of the victorious Yankees. Magruder, Maury, Harris, Reynolds, and others equally prominent were there. It was a city of refuge in every sense of the word Having come in as individuals, seeking employment, no rations were issued to them, as in the case with Shelby's men Naturally, Shelby became a centre of in terest to all parties-French, Mexicans, and Americans. He was the only Confederate officer who was on the scene with something behind him-a thousand createst battle-fields of modern times Probably not 10 per cent, of the mer with him had followed his lead beyond the Rio Grande. More than two-thirds of them had been leaders themselves. eading brave men in desperate charges and they were willing to serve where they

A few days after his arrival in the city, Shelby called a council of the most prominent officers who had come through from Laredo with him to consult over the situation. It was decided to make a tender of service to the Imperial Goy ernment, and a committee, with Shelby at its head, was appointed for that pur That committee quickly authorize nose. That committee quickly authorized him to make an offer to raise 20,000 Confederate soldiers for the empire, and that, too, within a period of from four to six months. If the Imperial Government would accept them. No one doubted that such a number could easily be enlisted. Said a member of the committee to a

"If the Emperor could induce Lee to ac cept the command of his army 100,000 men would come with him." Those who heard the remark agreed with the speaker. that was not to be, and so Shelby called Marshal Bazaine, commander-in-chie of the French army in Mexico, then in th zenith of his fame, to consult him about the tender of service to the empire. The Marshal referred him to the Minister of War, and sent one of his staff officers to introduce him to that official. The latter received him cordially and talked freel with him over the situation, asking many men the general had with him. The general said he had the nucleus of \$6,000 men, 29,000 of whom would enlist within four months after the acceptance of the offer. The Minister was staggered. He had expected the offer of a regiment or two, and here was a veteran army of \$0.00 men instead. For a few moments he was in doubt about Shelby's ability to take such a form. He knew Magrader. raise such a force. He knew Magruder, Maury, and others then in the city, and nentioned their names, wishing to know

if they were included in the offer.
"No," said the general, "but I would suggest that you consult with them and sailsfy yourself whether it is possible to such a force from the fragments of the Confederate armies.

The Minister made an appointment for another interview, and Shelby returned to report the result of his visit. The committee feit sanguine of success, as did the great majority of the Confederates in the city, and eagerly awaited the next meeting with the War Minister. The French officers were polite, cordial, in fact, to all the veterans whenever they met. But the Mexican officers in the Emperor's service seemed disposed to hold aloof, a fact that did not escape The two Mexican generals-Miramon and Mejia-were exceptions, however, and seemed pleased to meet the veteran officers of Lee's army. They were both good fighters and had seen much hard services in the petty revolutions that had preceded the establishment of the appelies. It was a well-known for of the empire. It was a well-known fact to all Americans at that time that the masses of Mexico had never forgiven the of Scott and Taylor, years before, hence the coolings of the Mexican supporters of the empire was understood by the Confederates.

armed men of the great republic will

used to enforce it." The French Marshal gave a sudden start, and the Emperor turned and looked at him with an inquiring expression on his face. The Mexican generals seemed both surprised and puzzled. Commodore Maury, who was in the room, looked grave and unconsciously nodded his head in approbation; or, rather, acknowledgment of the truth of the statement. Shelby continued:

"The Monroe doctrine is the one great unwritten law of the United States for which the people will fight. They regard which the people with the French army here as a menace to the republic, and will demand of the French Emperor that it be withdrawn. France is afraid of no power on earth; but she has no stake in Mexico for which she will go to war with the United States, hence I repeat that her army now here will return to Europe. If the throne of your Majesty can then stand, the American Government cannot object, or in any way interfere. With 30,000 soldiers devoted to your Majesty, revolutions will cease in Mexico, and the native supporters of the empire will grow stronger in their loyalty till all desire for a change shall have passed away. Under a wise, strong, stable government Mexico, with her mighty resources, would soon take her place among the Powers of the world."

He ceased speaking and stood waiting, looking the Emperor full in the face the while. Every eye in the room was turned on the Austrian, and a profound silence reigned for a few minutes. Maximilian was as calm as a May morning. He little dreamed that his empire, his own life, in fact, then hung in the balance. Speaking calmly, he thanked the general and the committee for their offer of support, and promised to consider is. De None interpreted his reply, after which the general and the committee bowed low and with-drew from the audience-room, followed by a number of French and Mexican gen erals. In the ante-room they questioned members of the committee freely concerning the Monroe doctrine, and soon learned more about it than they ever knew before.

In the audience-room the Emperor and the French Marshal turned to Maury. The old geographer of the seas was known the world over. His breast was covered with the medals of every government in Eu-rope. In reply to questions put to him by Maximilian and Bazaine, he confirmed every statement made by the intrepid Shelby. A week passed, and the committee began to wonder whether they were to get any reply at all. It was known that all the prominent Mexican generals were holding conferences with the Minister of War daily. Mejia and Miramon were the most active ones. Shelby could do naught but wait. Then a messenger came to him from the War Minister, asking him to call at his earliest convenience. He went at once and alone. Mejia and Miramon were with the Minister, and all three shook hands with him, after which they took cigars and sat down at a table. The Minister then proceeded to explain the situation and the decision of the Emperor in regard to the offer made by the gene ral, which was to this effect: That the empire was an established fact and well received by the people; that such an army as had been offered was not and would not be needed, as the empire was then at peace with all the world; that it was be lieved the American Government was not disposed to interfere in the affairs of any neighboring nation, and that any differences that might arise could be adjusted through diplomatic channels; that the Mexican people could and would sustain the Imperial Government; that any reguiar army composed of other than Mexi-can soldiers would be displeasing to the ople: that if the Americans would en list in Mexican regiments and serve un-der Mexican officers, the Imperial Government would be pleased to accept their

offer of service. Shelby was astonished at what he heard, but listened calmly till the Minister had ceased speaking. Then he returned and looked hard at Miramon and Mejia. He recognized their handiwork in the decision of the Emperor. He saw that as Mexicans they feared the power of such an army of veterans over whom they could have no control, and had therefore opposed it. But that was not the time or place to tell them so. Turning to the War Minister, he

"It is not for me to say aught of the Emperor's decision. I regret it more than I can say. He has decided from his point of view. From my point of view, if he does not return to Europe when the French army goes, he will go down to death with his empire." Never!" cried

"Caramba! Never! Never!" cried Mejia, as both he and Miramon sprang to their feet. "The Mexican army will sustain the empire triumphantly against all the world!"

"The Mexicans themselves will destroy it," said Shelby, very coolly facing the two generals, "and you who remain faithful to your oath of allegiance to the throne will be shot to death."
"We are used to being shot at." returned Mejia. Miramon smiled, but said no

Shelby turned to the Minister, and said: "Our people cannot enter Mexican

regiments. They speak English only, and their mode of living is such that it is utterly impossible for them to accept the suggestion you make." Half an hour later he was repeating to the committee the result of the inter-

view—the rejection of our offer. "It is now every man for himself with us," he added. "Do the best you can to make a living, but say nothing against the empire. The Emperor has made a mis-take—a fatal mistake—but I think he believed it was all for the best interests of his government. It is impossible to believe otherwise."

The Confederates held together as long as they could and gradually dispersed in various directions in quest of employ-ment. Some returned to the States, others settled at Cordova—a Colony of Confederates—and still others found em-ployment in the capital. Shelby himself went into business as a freighter and gave employment to as many of his com-rades as he possibly could. He saw his prediction fulfilled in the return of the French army to France. Mejia and Mira-mon then figured as leaders of the Impemon then figured as leaders of the Imperial forces. Juarez returned and began hammering the empire with a relentless, dogged pertinacity. His forces constantly increased, while those of the empire as steadily decreased. At Queretare, the empire fell through the treachery of one of the paritye supporters of the throne of the native supporters of the throne, and a few weeks later the unhappy Ausand a few weeks later the unhappy Austrian was shot to death outside the walls of the town, with Miramon on his right and Mejla at his left. The jealous counsel of those two men had brought him to that end, and it was well that they shared it with him. His rejection of Shelby's offer was one of the strange feathlites of history, the like of which fatalities of history, the like of which has no parallel in the annals of nations.

A WAR ROMANCE.

hivalry of a Confederate Officer, Now a Member of the Gettysburg Battle-Field Commission.

A special to the Philadelphia Press gallant young officer of the Fifth Penn-

tle-field at Antietam, and the chivalry displayed for years afterward by a Confederate officer belonging to an Alabama

regiment. On the night before the battle of Antietam, in 1862, Lleutenant Howard P. Petriken, of Company E, Fifth Pennsylvania Reserves, was detailed with a squad of men to reconnoitre for the purpose of lo-cating the enemy, and in doing so ventured too near the Confederate lines, was shot and mortally wounded.

While dying he was found by Major William M. Robbins, of the Fourth Ala bama Regiment. The Confederate officer did what he could for the wounded man, who, before dying, said: 'Tell them a home that I died for my country.' He also gave his watch to Major Robbins with the request that it be sent to hi mother in Bellefonte, where he enlisted This Major Robbins promised to do, an the next day, under cover of a flag of truce, he delivered the body of the young lieutenant to the Union army to be sent

home for burlal. The watch Major Robbins entrusted to a member of General Sumner's staff, who promised to see that it was sent to the dead man's mother. It was years afterward before the watch got to Bellefonte to the sister of the dead man. She has the watch, the mother having died some time ago.

Several days ago Wilbur F. Harris, of Bellefonts, the Executive clerk of Governor Hastings, was opening the mail for the Governor. Mr. Harris is a cousin of Miss Petriken, and familiar with the story of Lieutenant Petriken's death. He came across a letter addressed to the Governor from Major Robbins, who at present is one of the members of the Gettysburg battle-field commission and a resident of

Washington. In this letter Major Robbins said that for many years he nad been trying to lo cate the sword taken from Lieutenant Pe triken on the night he was killed, which he had forgotten in the excitement to secure. His efforts had at last been successful, and he had received word from an old comrade now living in Texas that the sword was in his possession, but ne was ready to deliver it up whenever called upon. Major Robbins asked him to forward it to Washington, and he had written to Governor Hastings for the pur-pose of ascertaining whether any of Lieuenant Petriken's relatives were living that he might know to whom he should deliver the sword. The proper informa-tion was furnished Major Robbins, and in a short time Miss Marian Petriken will get the sword which was so gallantly

IN OLD FORT DELAWARE.

Prison Life as the "Prison Times' Saw It.

A Jacksonville (Ala.) letter to the New York Sun says: In the garret of an old ante-bellum southern homestead, buried deep in an ancient leather trunk, surrounded by such plunder and debris as can find its way only to a southern garret, was recently discovered a copy of the Prison Times, a newspaper published by Confederate prisoners confined in Fort Delaware in the latter part of the civil war. It was the first and last number of the journal ever published. The news of Lee's surrender reached Fort Delaware mly a few minutes after the penman finished the initial copy, and the proprie tors of the Prison Times, believing that they would be paroled shortly, resolved to give up the idea of continuing their enterprise. The one copy fell into the hands of a South Carolina soldier, who btained his release a few weeks afterward and returned home. The remaining prisoners were rapidly exchanged or pa roled, and by the latter part of June not one of the 1,600 Confederates was to be found within the walls of the inclosure. They quickly separated and hurried away in every direction, each one happy in the inticipation of soon being among friends and dear ones again. paper was no doubt forgotten long ago. but many of the survivors of the south rn army who were prisoners in Fort Delaware during the spring and early summer of 1865 can probably recall with little effort the circumstances that brought about the abrupt determination on the part of the Prison Times folks to discontinue the publication of their jour-

The Prison Times itself is a rare curiosity, and for genuine newspaper enter-prise eclipses anything of the kind exhibited by a great many editors and pub-lishers of to-day. The contents of the newspapers are written out in small and close, but very legible, handwriting, upon close, but very leginic, nandwitting, upon a sheet of foolscap paper of the regular size, with four pages. The work was done by Captain J. W. Hibbs, of the Thirteenth Virginia Cavalry, one of the mirreenth virgina Cavalry, one of the most skilful penmen in the fort. In the dress of the paper, between the words "Prison" and "Times," is pictured the dial of a clock, just beneath which lies an open book, whose top leaves show the following motto: "En temps et lieu." The whole is an artistic creation and reflects great credit upon the soldier's pen-manship. The date of publication is "April, 1865." It is a three-column sheet, the first page of which is devoted to a few explanatory remarks by the pub-lishers, a poetic selection, and several ad-vertisements. The second page contains he salutatory and a brief history of their prison world; the third has the news matter and a few advertisements, and the fourth contains the barracks direc-tory and a number of advertisements. The fourth editors and proprietors of the Prison Times were Captain George S. Thomas, Sixty-fourth Georgia Volunteers, and Lieutenant A. Harris, Thirty-second Thirty-second Lieutenant Volunteers. In their salutatory

the editors said: "There are more than 1,600 officers in our barracks, in an enclosure containing

Evil superstition that Eye. an evil eye may be cast upon a person to bring all sorts or trouble and mis-fortune. That seems like a pretty foolish notion; but it isn't much worse than some worse than some of the netions which civilized people indulge in.
One worn sut superstition is the belief that if a man inherits weak lungs from his parents he is pretty sure to die of consumption. The actual fact is that if such a man will only take proper care of himself.

a man will only take proper care of himself he will really be safer from consumption than a careless person who has no inherited weakness. Carelessness is the real evil eye.

weakness. Carelessness is the real evil eye. Carelessness will develop a tendency to consumption in any body.

The lungs are composed of very delicate, sensitive tissue, even in the healthiest person; that is why they yield so quickly to the attack of tainted blood. If the blood is allowed to get impure and impoverished, and bile-poisoned, the seeds of consumption will spring up in the best kind of a constitution. The real consumption-taint is in the blood.

by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, simply because it gives the blood-making glands power to pour a fresh abundant supply of rich, red, healthy, blood into the circulation. This drives out all poisonous and unhealthy germs. It stops the waste of thesue and the formation of morbid deposits; builds up fresh, normal, healthy lung tissue and solid, muscular strength.

In all the weakened debilitated conditions which are the forerunners of consumption

which are the forerunners of consumption, Dr. Pierce's Discovery is the most perfect nutritive and strength-builder. It is assimilated by the weakest stomacha.

COLDS March Colds,

are severe, penetrating even to the vitals, so that at no time is "77" more needed to up a Cold or check the Grip. ENDS OF "77" will try Dr. Hum-

like March Winds,

FRIENDS OF phreys' Specifics for other diseases. Cures for Asthma, Headaches, Neuralgia. Crow, Whooping, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Urinary Disease, Diarrhosa, Dysentery, Piles, varied forms of Women's Com-plaints, Infants' Diseases, Nervous De-bility, Raeumatism, Skin Eruptions, and other formidable and ofttimes fatal diseases.

The Specific Manual, to be found at drugstores or sent free, TELLS ALL.
At drugststs, or sent prepaid on receipt
of price, 25 cents, or 5 for \$1; may be as-

Humphreys' Medicine Company, New

scarce five acres of land. One would suppose that the fact of so many men being thus crowded together would tend being thus crowded together would tend to create the greatest possible amount of sociability, and afford unrivalled facili-ties for forming and cementing extensive personal friendships. But there seems to be as much isolation of individuals and as many little clients and as many little clients. and as many little cliques and communi-ties as in the largest cities of the world outside. This is a phenomenon of prison social life to which we can only call attention at present, and leave for a longer experience or more profound and skilful annotations to explain. As our knowledge of the great world outside is fast becoming traditionary, or at least confined to freakish stories, our news items will be necessarily of a purely local character. In our humble efforts to portray 'the prison times,' we shall labor to keep our readers posted on all the events of our little world worthy of record, and afford them every facility for knowing who is here and what is being done. Trusting that the difficulties of conducting an enterprise of this kind under the circumstances are duly appreciated by an intelligent public, we send forth this, first number, hoping that ere we can have time to issue many more numbers the

ever, and our patrons and ourselves be far away in our loved Southland."

In another column on the editorial page is the following article, under the caption of "Our Prison World":

"A glance at our advention." "A glance at our advertising columns will show that to call our barracks a miniature world is not so great a mis-nomer as it might seem to be at first to the uninitiated. True it is we have not the genial presence of lovely women, and the very few babies we have with us are too old and too large to awaken that sympathy and interest we might have taken in them at an earlier stage of their existence. But excepting the want of these two grand essentials to a per-fect world, women and little children, our prisen world is quite a good abridgeof the great world outside. We have here our 'men about town' and gentlemen of elegant leisure, many of whom play the games of chess, draughts, &c., with the greatest proficiency and skill. There are also several accom-plished musicians, vocai and instrumental, who occasionally enliven and charm us with the concord of sweet sounds. The Prisoners' Benevolent Musical Association has lately earned and received the gratitude of our

by their generous efforts in behalf of the sick and destitute of our number, as will be seen from the statement given in another column of the receipts given in the Mess Hall for this purpose. Owing to the difficulty in procuring the neces-sary material, the rest of the fine arts are not so extensively cultivated. we have several artists who display considerable skill in drawing and sketching. The learned professions, theology, law, and medicine, have their representatives, and though Othello's occupation is gone, as far as the practice of law and medicine are concerned (our law and physic being imported ready-made at present) there are students to be found poring over Blackstone or Esculapius. There are debating clubs in Divisions 22 and 32. Every Thursday night these clubs hold meetings open to the public and questions of interest are discussed, there is the Christian Association. have time and space at present simply to direct attention to the directory of this most excellent institution. of the standing committees there given will afford some faint idea of the noble objects and plan of operation of the as-sociation. There are also in our midst busy at work shoemakers, tailors, barbers, washers and froners, engravers, machinists, and ring, chain, and breast machinists, and ring, chair, and break-pin makers. Many specimens of work-manship we have seen reflect credit upon the ingenuity, patience, and skill of the workman. This much for some of our

The first column of the first page contains the following introductory remarks,

which we expect to notice. En temps et

public institutions.

headed "Our Paper"; "In presenting to the public this, our first edition of the Prison Times, we are aware that there may be many criticisms. As public journalists, we intend to steer clear of all personalities unless of a pleasant nature. Nothing political will be in-dulged in. We will on all points of public interest speak candidly, as the interest of the public is our own. Public improvements, the fine arts, advancement in literature, the fine aris, advancement in literature, thoreugh school system; we are advocates of all these, and will do all we can to promote the interest of each. We have secured the services of able gentlemen as correspondents. We feel sure their contributions will be perused with pleasure. In our miscellaneous columns we will have extracts from au-thors which will be interesting and edifying. In our poetical columns will be found gems from celebrated authors, male and female, whose reputations are becoming known. So far as we can we will publish selections that have not appeared in print. We intend to make the Prison Times a good advertising me-dium, and ask the support of a liberal community. Our terms are moderate. Manufacturers will find it to their interest

The barracks directory contains the names of a number of men who since the war have attained prominence and fame in science, literature, and in all branches commercial life. Here is the list of commercial life. Here is the list:
"Division 22—Captain J. E. Roberts
Fourth Virginia Volunteers, chief; Adju tant J. Law, Thirty-eighth Georgia Vol-unteers, adjutant; Captain E. J. Dean, Twenty-second South Carolina Volun-teers, and Captain W. C. Shani, A. D. C.

postmasters.
"Division 23-Major D. Hammond, First Maryland Volunteers, chief; Captain D. F. Grimes, First Maryland Volunteers, adjutant; Lieutenant C. J. Bluitt, Twenty-fifth Virginia Volunteers, and Lieutenant C. J. Brand Volunteers, and Lieutenant Constitute Volunteers J. D. Irwin, Second North Carolina Vol-

J. D. Irwin, Second North Carolina Volunteers, postmasters,
"Division 24—Captain E. T. Bridges,
Thirty-seventh Virginia Cavairy, chief;
Captain T. J. Pritchett, Sixty-fourth
Georgia Infantry, adjutant; Lieutenant
N. B. Reger, Twenty-fifth Virginia Infantry, and Lieutenant L. J. Pricket,
Third North Carolina Infantry, postmesters.

masters. "Division 25-Lieutenant A. P. Turner, Sixteenth Louisiana Infantry, chief; Lieu-tenant H. G. Hoffman, Tenth Virginia In-

fantry, and Lieutenant J. Maynadire, First Virginia Cavalry, postmasters. "Division 26—Captain R. A. Cox, A. C. S. C. S. A., chief; Lieutenant L. Stripling, Sixty-first Georgia Infantry, and Adju-tant M. D. Smallman, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, postmasters.

"Division 27—Lieutenant W. M. Hays, Second Kentucky Cavalry, chief; Lieutenant James Hewett, Tenth Kentucky Cavalry, and Adjutant W. S. Webb, Forty-fourth Virginia Infantry, postmasters. "Division 28—Colonel W. J. Clarke, Twenty-fourth North Carolina Infantry, chief; Lieutenant G. R. Waldin, Forty-fourth Georgia Infantry, adjutant. "Division 28—Colonel W. J. Butler, Twenty eighth Alabama Volunteers, chief; Lieutenant R. Nell, Second Arkansas Cavalry, adjutant; Lieutenant W. H.

ant D. McCoy, Twenty-second Virginia. Volunteers, adjutant; Adjutant J. F. Fuller, Thirty-first Tennessee Volunteers,

liffe, Virginia Reserves, chief; Lieutenant F. C. Moore, Twenty-eighth Tennes-see Reserves, and Lleutenant W. R. Holcombe, Ninth Alabama Infantry, post-

"Division 32-Captain C. S. Jenkins, Sixty-fourth Georgia Infantry, chief; Captain W. A. Darden, Sixty-first North Carolina Infantry, adjutant; Lieutenant J. S. Burroughs, Thirty-eighth Virginia Reserves, and Lieutenant W. R. Boone, First North Carolina Infantry, postmas-

"Division 23-Captain B. G. Patterson, Twenty-third Virginia Cavalry, chief; Lieutenant S. C. Lipscomb, Thirty-second Virginia Infantry, adjutant; Lieutenant J. W. Haymaker, Fourth Virginia Infan-

First Louisiana Infantry, chief; Lieutenant L. Garrie, Tenth Louisiana Volunteers, adjutant; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Kesler, Forty-sixth Virginia Cavalry,

"Division 35-Major D. M. Jones, C. S. C. S. A., chief; Captain B. G. Brown, Seventh North Carolina Infantry, post-

"Division 35-Colonel N. H. Manning, Third Arkansas Infantry, chief; Lieuten-ant N. E. Hart, Virginia Artillery, adju-

North Carolina Volunteers, postmaster, "Division 27—Captain W. A. Kendall, Third Kentucky Cavairy, chief; Lieures, ant S. W. Gray, Third Virginia Infantry, adjutant; Lieutenant W. N. Hendricks, Twenty-fifth Virginia Infantry, postmas-

The Christian Association Directory contains the names of soldiers who at the time of their imprisonment were noted pulpit orators, and whose reputas the directory as the Prison Times gives it:

"Lieutenant-Colonel L. Hardman, Tweifth Georgia Volunteers, president; Adjutant F. A. Boyle, Thirty-second North Carolina Volunteers, first vice-president; Captain J. T. Kincannon, Twenty-thed Virginia Battallon, second vice-president; Captain T. W. Harris, Tweifth Georgia Volunteers, third vicepresident; Adjutant J. Law, Thirty-eighth Louisiana Volunteers, recording secretary; Adjutant J. F. Fuller, Thirty-first Tennesses, Valenteers first Tennessee Volunteers, corresponding secretary; Lieutenant George S. Lyle, Virginia Artillery, treasurer; Lieutenant J. C. Wright, Twelith Tennessee Volun teers, librarian; Captain A. M. Sanford, Fourteenth Texas Volunteers, chaplain."

reads as follows: Here are every day posted the latest bulletins. Perhaps no city furnishes a

to be expected, as navigation is no longer blocked by ice, that there will soon be a perceptible change for the better in prices. The milkmen have not occupied sent over to Elmira by themselves," said held at extravagantly high rates. It is Fresh fish of recent importation can be found in every division. It is to be hoped that consignors will not forward hoped that consignors will not forward any more for the present, as we have a superabundance of 'Fresh Fish' already on hand, and storage room is becoming very scarce. A butcher informed us that his orders thus far had been confined principally to 'rats.' A change in favor of this kind of meat was so great that his orders were very large. Our friends at a distance in the upper and middle districts must bear with us a short while. Until we can procure the services of a first-class commercial reporter we cannot promise to keep them fully ad-vised as to the state of the market." Another news Item, headed, "A Good

in these barracks it was suggested by Lieutenant J. D. Murry, Tweifth Virginia Cavalry, to organize a musical association to raise funds for the sick and detitive in our midst. A communication destitute in our midst. A communication was addressed to the commandant of the prison by Lieutenant T. G. Bland, Tenth Louisiana Cavalry, and permission was obtained to give concerts. Lieuten-ant W. Hays, Second Kentucky Cavalry, 'the prisoners' friend,' who is ever ready to alleviate their condition, was selected as manager and Lieutenant T. G. Biand as musical director for the first concert. as musical director for the first concert. The first performance was well attended and highly creditable to all concerned. We regret very much our inability to attend the second concert. We have with pleasure seen the Committee on Distribution from day to day going from division, banding out to the vision to division handing out to the needy ones vegetables, fruits, and deli-cacies. The good effects of this benevolent organization are being already de-veloped through their energetic and worthy committee. More than \$200, the proceeds of the concerts, have been ex-

following words: the old chivalric time; the wine circitag

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, such as wind and rain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Head-ache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, The Piper Dose Will, Guip Prints THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEP

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE. BEECHAM'S PILLS, taken as direct-

ed, will quickly restors Females to com-plete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irrogularities of the sys-tem and cure sick Hendache. For a Weak Stomach Impaired Digestion

Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN Beecham's Pills are Without a Rival

HING "For fifteen years my daughter and fered terribly with inherited Eczema. received the best medical attention, was given many patent medi-cines, and used various external applications, but they had no effect whatever. S. S. S.

whatever. S. S. S. was finally given, and it promptly reached the seat of the disease, so that she is cured sound and well, her skin is perfectly clear and more

skin is perfectly clear and pure, and she has been saved from what threatened to blight her life forever." E. D. Jenkins, Litho-

nia, Ga. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetal and is the only cure for deep seated blood diseases.

Books free; address, Swift Specific Company Atlanta, Ga.

rung with sentiment and song. The lady of each knightly heart was pledged by name, and many a syllable significant of loveliness had been uttered until it came to St. Leon's time. Lifting up his voice on high:

"I drink to one," he said, "Whose image never may depart. Deep graven on a grateful heart Till memory is dead.

"To one whose love for me shall last When lighter passions long have passed So holy 'tis and true. To one whose love has longer dwelt More deeply fixed, more keenly felt That any pledged to you."

And laid a hand upon his sword Mith fiery, flashing eye.

And Stanley said: "We crave the name;

Proud knight, of this most peerless dame

Whose love you count so high."

Each guest upstarted on the word

St. Leon paused as if he would Not breathe her name in careless words Thus lightly to another. Then bent his noble head as though To give that word the reverence due, And gently said, "My mother!"

In the poetical column are the follow-ing verses by "T. G. B.," entitled "Mid-night Musings": The fire burned briskly in the grate,

Thoughtful, watchful, weary. He thought of home and kindred ties, Long broke, but not yet severed; He thought of dear ones in the skies That had left this earth forever.

Without the walls of his prison cell Discordant music met his ears; What was it in the morn's duli cloak? He'd nothing but his God to fear.

As the morning light began to dawn, The sleepers awoke one another They knew not the thought of the one at

the fire-He'd been thinking all night of his Some of the biggest advertisers in the

Prison Times were Lieutenant W. S. White, Thirty third North Carolina Volunteers, who was "prepared to execute all kinds of engraving on metals with neatness and dispatch," B. F. Curtright & Co. manufacturers of plate and right & Co., manufacturers of plain and gutta-percha rings, chains, and breast-pins; Griggs & Church, successors to Bird, Bowman & Church, were "prepared to execute all kinds of fashionable tailoring at reasonable rates at their shop near the southeast corner of the upper bunks"; S. C. Davenport, captain Tenth Georgia Battalion, and Lieutenant J. C. Bosweil, Twenty-third Georgia Buttalion, washers and ironers; Brighton & Walker, shaving, shampooing, and haircutting; Lieutenant R. F. Taylor, dentist; T. G. Biand, music teacher; Atkins & Ball,

their stalls in the market-place, but will an old ex-Confederate soldier in speaking their stalls in the market-place, but will do so as soon as the grass furnishes good nipping. Poultry dealers are still holding back for higher prices. Butter may be considered healthy. Several days ego small lots changed hands at fair prices; other lots were too strong to take well. most memorable event in the entire war, This was the blowing up of General Lee's lines by an underground passage cut from the Federal side to a point just under the position occupied by the Confederates. My regiment was supporting the battery blown up. What part of our regiment that was not buried alive was either killed or captured in the terrible battle that followed close upon the heels of the deafening detonation. I, together with the other officers captured, was marched to City Point, where we were put aboard a boat and carried to the 'Old Capital prison at Washington. I a short while

we were transferred to Fort Delaware. We disembarked one afternoon about 4 o'clock, and were marched in single file through an office, where we were search-Each man was required to give his age, his State and county, number of his regiment, letter of his company, whether married or single, and how long he had been a soldier. After this we were turned into an inclosure containing about five acres of ground. This inclosure was mighty small for 1,600 men to move about in to any great extent, but we soon became accustomed to our surroundings, which made it much easier for us than at first. More than once during the cleven months of my captive life I gave cleven months of my captive life I gave up all hopes of ever seeing friends and loved ones again. Like hundreds of my fellow-prisoners, I was attacked by the dread disease that prevailed during the war in the prisons of both the Northern and Southern armies. But by a kind in-tervention of Providence I pulled through

More About the Pickaninnies,

The incident mentioned in the Dispatch of March the 16th, in reference to General W. B. Taliaferro and the babies, I notice is now transferred to Colonel Alex ander G. Taliaferro, and somewhat modified. I do not remember who was in command, but give the facts which came under my observation: General Jackson (Stonewall was the

name we all loved) was relieving Banks of his quartermasters and commissary stores, that we might be less impeded in his hasty change of base to the north bank of the Potomac. The Thirteenth Virginia Infantry halted at a stream several miles below Winchesier, to allow some prisoners. Yanks and negroes, to cross. The stream was so deep as to reach above the "ladles" shoetops. Therefore, the guard made each prisonel take either a baby in his arms or a "lady" on his back, and thus they were ferried over the stream, amid rebel yells and Yankee imprecations.

E. F. COWHERD. March 21, 1898. In Overwhelming Uncertainty. (Washington Star.)

A little king with manners nice Bore as he trudged through Spanish ice A banner with this strange device, "I. O. U."

Quoth he: "No matter where I look I gaze on that. It won't be shook: The first line in my copy-book Was 'I. O. U."

Oh! how can life have many charms.
When, in the midst of war's alarms,
The motto on one's coat-of-arms
Is "I. O. U."?

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Prison Life in Fort Delaware

America to such an extent as to enable him to make bloody war on the empire." It was a blunt, startling announce ment from a brave, blunt old soldier, free from all diplomatic phraseology. The native generals started as if stung, the French staff officer seemed surprised, and glanced quickly at the War Minister, The historian has neglected one who looked both grave and puzzled. It is extremely doubtful if any one of them ever before heard so much, in so few words, fall from human lips. All were silent for several minutes, and brave old can Union-one of the echoes of Titantic conflict, as Maximilian's was based upon the expectation Shelby stood there a quiet witness of the effect of his words. It was not known then, though shortly afterwards asceronfederate success. When the Contained, that a member of the Emperor's personal staff was concealed behind some hanging tapestry, whence he could see nd hear all that transpired in the room. Miramon and Mejia were standing near the Minister, who turned to them and spoke a few words in a low tone of voice, to which they responded in Spanish. He then turned to Shelby and said he would see the committee at the same hour the next day, whereupon the General bowed and the committee withdrew. It e head of 1,005 bronzed veterans, spurred, and armed. Others re there from every grade of rank up

was plain to us all that the General had cast a bomb-shell. The Minister wanted sult the Cabinet, if not the Empe-imself. The committee also consulted, in something like a secret session, and then the General spoke plainly to the effect that the Monroe doctrine would force the French to evacuate Mex-leo or fight. "But," he added, "We must not tell them so. They would not stand that. Bazaine is a brilliant soldier, and threats would be thrown away on him. We must be careful, therefore, to say nothing to wound their military pride. The next meeting may settle the matter." But the third interview with the Minister of War resulted only in a reference of the matter to the Emperor himself. Shelby then requested an audience with his Imperial Majesty, which the Minister of the post, learing that they and money, promptly ordered rations issued to them, and assigned a spot to them for a camp. Tired and dusty, the veterans rested, confident of the future. romised to secure for him and the committee, adding that the Emperor had al-ready expressed gratification at the assurance of support from the Americans. A few days after the Minister, true to his promise, sent word to Shelby that the Emperor would receive the committee at 11 o'clock the next day, general notified us, and we proceed

general notified us, and we proceeded to burnish up as best we could for the momentous occasion. None of us had ever seen the Emperor, hence we were just a little bit interested in the coming At the appointed hour the committee repaired to the palace, where an officer in a brilliant uniform led the party into a large waiting-room, in which were many French and Mexican officers. Mefia and Miramon were there-two of the best fighters among the native sup-porters of the throne. The former was porters of the throne. The former was a little swarthy, cynical fellow, careless of dress and fearless of death. The atter was a fine-looking man, every ich a soldier, with a bit of the courtle in his composition. In due time the Minister of War conducted the commit-Emperor Maximilian, surrounded by a group of dignitaries of the empire. Marshal Bazaine was there as the group of dignitaries or the empire, and shall Bazaine was there as the representative of the French empire, and a splendid-tooking soldier he was. The Emperor was calm and dignified in his bearing, a little above the average height, and apparently about 35 years of age. Count de None stood by his side to interest the him. The presentation was terpret for him. The presentation was soon made; the Emperor smilingly bowed to the committee, as did the French Marshal, who was close to his side at the moment. Then, without any other preliminaries, Shelby began his address

to the Emperor, in which he tendered the services of an army of 30,000 Confede rate soldiers in support of the empire.

His manner was calm, cool, and collected to a degree. His language was direct and to the point. Some of his sentences have never been forgotten by the writer, though nearly thirty-three years have flown by since they were uttered. Said her Your Majesty, they are veterans of the hardest fought war the world has ever known. During four years they never faltered in their duty, never disobeyed an order. They are true as steel to any cause they espouse, and would be the bed-rock of the empire in any and all emergencies

I have but to call them, and they will come like leaves blown hither by the "But would not the American Govern-

ment object to such enlistment?" the Emperor asked, interrupting him. "On the contrary, your Majesty, Inter-national law does not forbid such enlist-It would be a voluntary individual act which no government can ob-ject to. It would not be a foreign army, hence the Monroe doctrine could not apply. If the French army remains here one year longer it will apply, and the 1,000,000

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F. E. LONG, At the second interview with the Min-

from Harrisburg says: There came to light at the Executive Department this week the close of what may be called a romance of the late war. It concerns a

Hundreds of cases of so-called "hereditary" consumption have been completely and permanently rooted ont of the system by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,

chief; Lieutenant R. Neil, Second Arkan-sas Cavalry, adjutant; Lieutenant W. H. Hall, Fourteenth Tennessee Cavalry, and Lieutenant T. W. Mitchell, Forty-ninth Virginia Cavalry, postmasters. "Division 30-Adjutant W. L. Platt, Seventh Georgia Cavalry, chief; Lieuten-

postmaster, "Division 21-Lieutenant W. T. Rad-

try, postmaster. "Division 24—Captain A. M. postmaster.

tant; Lieutenant L. M. McIntosh,

"Lieutenant-Colonel L Hardman,

On the page devoted to news matter is a local headed "Salle Port," which

public place where those in search of the very latest can get it as readily as at the Salle Port of the officers' barracks, at Fort Delaware. The advertisements posted are gotten up, some of them, in good taste. The various tobacco dealers set forth their claims for public patronage; they offer at what they consider reasonable rates the finest James river to its most inferior quality. Such large quantities thrown on the market have created a decline, and holders are not disposed to part with their best brands." Here is what the Prison Times has to say of the markets:
"Everything except tobacco is still

Work," says: "At a meeting called by a few officers

pended in this good cause ended in this good cause.
"An Ancient Toast" is told of in the
cllowing words: "It was a grand day in 'round a board in a noble hall, which

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IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every suffered will acknowledge them to be

LARCEST SALE of any Futent Medicine in the World. 25c. at all Drug Stores, (a 12-W&Sulott a&frotearm)

The morn was dark and dreary; A captive in his cell sat lone,